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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/538,161  
Filing Date: June 19, 2006  
Appellant(s): GRANT ET AL.

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Hean L. Koo  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed October 29, 2010 appealing from the Office action mailed May 11, 2010.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

The examiner has no comment on the statement, or lack of statement, identifying by name the real party in interest in the brief.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The following is a list of claims that are rejected and pending in the application:

Claims 1-16 and 19-30

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The After Final Amendment filed October 19, 2010 has been entered.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The examiner has no comment on the summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The examiner has no comment on the appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal. Every ground of rejection set forth in the Office action from which the appeal is taken (as modified by any advisory actions) is being maintained by the examiner except for the grounds of rejection (if any) listed under the subheading "WITHDRAWN REJECTIONS." New grounds of rejection (if any) are provided under the subheading "NEW GROUNDS OF REJECTION."

#### **WITHDRAWN REJECTIONS**

The following grounds of rejection are not presented for review on appeal because they have been withdrawn by the examiner.

The Rejection of Claims 10-16 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. 101

#### **(7) Claims Appendix**

The examiner has no comment on the copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the appellant's brief.

#### **(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

U.S. Pat No. 6,901,273	Lutnaes	5-2005
U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0177471	Kaaresoja et al.	11-2002

#### **(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 5-9, 13-16, and 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaaresoja et al. (US 2002/0177471, herein after "Kaaresoja").

As to claim 5, Kaaresoja [par. (0045)] teaches a method for generating a virtual touch at a first communication device that includes a plurality of user-interface member (the casing of the mobile phone, the inputting means of the mobile phone, and/or the power button of the mobile phone), the method comprising:

receiving a virtual touch indicator (the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] and a virtual touch signal (the signal for the tactile icons) at the first communication device (the mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2], whereby the virtual touch signal originates from a second communication device (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the virtual touch to the first communication device; and

outputting a control signal associated with the virtual touch signal to an actuator ("vibration motor") [par. (0045)] coupled to the first communication device [par. (0044)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the method comprising performing an initialization responsive to the virtual touch indicator on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone performs an initialization responsive to a received text message on the mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows an icon or a message when a new text message is arrived at the phone, wherein the received text message indicates a particular one of the user-interface members (keys or touch screen).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja to perform initialization responsive to the virtual touch, i.e. a received text message, on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that a new text message is arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising outputting the control signal associated with the virtual touch to the actuator after performing initialization because, in the method of Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and thus opening the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

As to claim 6, Kaaresoja teaches that the actuator (“vibration motor”) [par. (0045)] is configured to output a haptic effect to the particular one of the user-interface members (a portion of the exterior casing of the first mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) when the virtual touch indicator and the virtual touch signal is received.

As to claim 7, Kaaresoja does not expressly teach that the plurality of the user-interface members includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to use a touch screen as the inputting means of a mobile phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the user-interface member of Kaaresoja to include a touch screen, in order to

remove the need of including the physical keys in the mobile phone and thus to simplify the structure of the mobile phone.

As to claim 8, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the initialization includes outputting a request to initiate a contact with the particular one of the plurality of user-interface members (displaying an icon/message indicating that a new text message is arrived at the mobile phone).

As to claim 9, Kaaresoja teaches that the virtual touch signal is associated with a manipulation of a remote user-interface member [par. (0045)].

As to claim 13, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 5 except for the method being performed by a data processing system which is caused by executable instructions contained in a tangible computer-readable storage medium.

Kaaresoja teaches a tangible computer-readable medium (the combination of the memories included in the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] containing executable instructions which cause a data processing system (the processors of the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] to perform the method.

As to claim 14, Kaaresoja (“vibration motor”) [par. (0045)] teaches that the actuator is configured to output a haptic effect to when a contact with the particular one of the plurality of user-interface members (a portion of the exterior casing of the first mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) is received.

As to claim 15, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 7.

As to claim 16, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 8.

As to claim 24, Kaaresoja teaches an apparatus (“mobile phone”) [par. (0037) lines 1-2], comprising:

a plurality of user-interface members (the inputting means of the mobile phone, the casing of the mobile phone, the power button of the mobile phone);

a processor (the processor of the mobile phone);

an actuator (“vibration motor”) [par. (0045)] coupled to at least one of the plurality of user-interface members and in communication with the processor; and

a memory in communication with the processor, the memory storing instructions configuring the processor to:

receive a virtual touch indicator (the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] and a virtual touch signal (the signal for the tactile icons), whereby the virtual touch signal originates from a second apparatus (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the virtual touch to the apparatus;

output a control signal associated with the virtual touch signal to an actuator (“vibration motor”) [par. (0045)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the method comprising performing an initialization responsive to the virtual touch indicator on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch.



However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone performs an initialization responsive to a received text message on the mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows an icon or a message when a new text message is arrived at the phone, wherein the received text message indicates a particular one of the user-interface members (keys or touch screen).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja to perform initialization responsive to the virtual touch, i.e. a received text message, on the first communication device, wherein the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that a new text message is arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising outputting the control signal associated with the virtual touch to the actuator after performing initialization because, in the method of Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and thus opening the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

As to claim 25, Kaaresoja teaches that the plurality of user-interface members are coupled to a handheld communication device [par. (0037) lines 1-2 and par. (0045)].

As to claim 26, Kaaresoja teaches that the handheld communication device includes one of a cellular phone [par. (0037) lines 1-2], a satellite phone, a cordless phone, a personal digital assistant, a pager, a two-way radio, a portable computer, a game console controller, a personal gaming device, and an MP3 player.

As to claim 27, Kaaresoja does not expressly teach that the plurality of user-interface member includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to use a touch screen as the inputting means of a mobile phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the user-interface member of Kaaresoja to include a touch screen, in order to remove the need of including the physical keys in the mobile phone and thus to simplify the structure of the mobile phone.

As to claim 28, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the virtual touch signal (the signal for the tactile icons) is associated with a manipulation of a remote user-interface member [par. (0045)].

As to claim 29, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the virtual touch indicator (the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] is one or more of a haptic code or a message.

As to claim 30, Kaaresoja as modified above teaches that the virtual touch indicator (the text message containing the tactile icons) [par. (0037) lines 8-10] is one or more of a haptic code or a message.

Claims 1-4, 10-12, and 19-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaaresoja in view of Lutnaes (US 6,901,273).

As to claim 1, Kaaresoja teaches a method, comprising:

receiving, by a first communication device at different times, a first input signal associated with a first virtual touch and a second input signal associated with a second virtual touch (receiving text messages to which tactile icons are attached, at a mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2 and 8-10], the first communication device including a user-interface member (a portion of the exterior casing of the first mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) and an actuator (“vibration motor”) [par. (0045)], whereby the first and second virtual touches originate from a second communication device (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the first and second virtual touches to the first communication device;

providing a control signal to the actuator, the control signal configured to cause the actuator to output a first haptic effect associated with the first virtual touch when the first virtual touch is received and a second haptic effect associated with the second virtual touch when the second virtual touch is received [par. (0044)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the method comprising outputting a first request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and a second request to contact with the user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone outputs a request to initiate a contact with an user-interface member such as an inputting means of the mobile phone to open a text message sent from another mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows an icon or a message to inform the phone-user that new messages are arrived at the phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja to output first and second requests to initiate contacts with the user-interface member when the first communication device receives a first and second new text message from the second communication device, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that new text messages are arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising providing a control signal to the actuator in response to the contact with the user-interface member because, in the method of Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and thus opening the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received, as discussed above.

Kaaresoja as modified above does not teach outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with a second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received.

However, Lutnaes teaches the concept of including two user-interface members ("keys 9" and "touch screen display 20") [fig. 1] in a communication device, to operate the communication device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja as modified above to use two user-interface members such as physical keys and a touch screen, to operate the first communication device, as taught by Lutnaes, in order to provide different ways of operating the communication device.

Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member or a second user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the first user-interface member or the second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received since all of the first user-interface member and the second user-interface member are configured to open text messages.

As to claim 2, Kaaresoja teaches the method comprising extracting a haptic code from the first input signal, the control signal being based at least in part of the haptic code [par. (0038)].

As to claim 3, Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches that the first user-interface member includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob [Lutnaes: fig. 1].

As to claim 4, Kaaresoja teaches that the first virtual touch is associated with one of an engine idling, a tennis racquet, a slippery ice [fig. 12].

Kaaresoja does not teach that the virtual touch is associated with meanings between people [par. (0024) lines 5-9].

However, since the Applicants have failed to disclose that specifying the virtual touch being associated with a specific one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse

sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem, it would be an obvious matter of design choice to use any one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate any haptic sensation to the virtual touch, including any of the claimed haptic feedbacks, since any choice of feedback would provide the predictable result of delivering haptic feedback to the device user.

As to claim 10, all of the claim limitation has already been discussed with respect to the rejection of claim 1 except for the method being performed by a data processing system which is caused by executable instructions contained in a tangible computer-readable storage medium.

Kaaresoja teaches a tangible computer-readable medium (the combination of the memories included in the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] containing executable instructions which cause a data processing system (the processors of the mobile phones) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] to perform the method.

As to claim 11, Kaaresoja teaches the tangible computer-readable medium comprising extracting a haptic code from the input signal, the control signal being based at least in part on the haptic code [par. (0038) lines 4-8].

As to claim 12, Kaaresoja teaches that the virtual touch is associated with one of an engine idling, a tennis racquet, a slippery ice [fig. 12].

Kaaresoja does not teach that the virtual touch is associated with meanings between people [par. (0024) lines 5-9].

However, since the Applicant has failed to disclose that specifying the virtual touch being associated with a specific one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem, it would be an obvious matter of design choice to use any one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate any haptic sensation to the virtual touch, including any of the claimed haptic feedbacks, since any choice of feedback would provide the predictable result of delivering haptic feedback to the device user.

As to claim 19, Kaaresoja teaches an apparatus (“mobile phone”) [par. (0037) lines 1-2], comprising:

- a user-interface member (a portion of the exterior casing of the mobile phone, which includes the inputting means of the mobile phone) coupled to a body;

- a processor (the processor of the mobile phone);

- an actuator (“vibration motor”) [par. (0045)] coupled to the body and in communication with the processor; and

- a memory in communication with the processor, the memory storing instructions configuring the processor to:

- receive, at different times, a first input signal associated with a first virtual touch and a second input signal associated with a second virtual touch at the apparatus (receiving a first and second text messages to which tactile icons are attached, at the mobile phone) [par. (0037)

lines 1-2 and 8-10], whereby the first and second virtual touches originate from a second apparatus (another mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2] operated by a user to communicate the first and second virtual touches to the apparatus;

provide a control signal to the actuator, the control signal configured to cause the actuator to output a first haptic effect when the first virtual touch is received and a second haptic effect associated with the second virtual touch when the second virtual touch is received [par. (0044)].

Kaaresoja does not expressly teach the processor outputting a request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member (the inputting means of the mobile phone) when the first and second virtual touches are received.

However, Examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art that the display of a mobile phone outputs requests to initiate contacts with an user-interface member such as an inputting means of the mobile phone to open text messages sent from another mobile phone. In other words, it is common in the art that the display of a mobile phone displays/shows icons or messages to inform the phone-user that new messages are arrived at the phone.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the processor of Kaaresoja to output requests to initiate contacts with the user-interface member at the first communication device when the first communication device receives new text messages from the second communication device, in order to inform the user of the first communication device that new text messages are arrived.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches the method comprising providing a control signal to the actuator in response to the contact with the user-interface member because, in the method of



Kaaresoja, the signal related to the virtual touch is attached to the text message and thus opening the icon/message to open the text message would activate the actuator by providing a signal to the actuator for the virtual touch.

Kaaresoja as modified above teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received, as discussed above.

Kaaresoja as modified above does not teach outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with a second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received.

However, Lutnaes teaches the concept of including two user-interface members ("keys 9" and "touch screen display 20") [fig. 1] in a communication device, to operate the communication device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the method of Kaaresoja as modified above to use two user-interface members such as physical keys and a touch screen, to operate the first communication device, as taught by Lutnaes, in order to provide different ways of operating the communication device.

Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches outputting the first request to initiate a contact with a first user-interface member or a second user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and the second request to initiate a contact with the first user-interface member or the second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received since all of the first

user-interface member and the second user-interface member are configured to open text messages.

As to claim 20, Kaaresoja teaches that the body is included in a handheld communication device (the mobile phone) [par. (0037) lines 1-2].

As to claim 21, Kaaresoja teaches that the handheld communication device includes one of a cellular phone [par. (0037) lines 1-2], a satellite phone, a cordless phone, a personal digital assistant, a pager, a two-way radio, a portable computer, a game console controller, a personal gaming device, and an MP3 player.

As to claim 22, Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches that the first user-interface member includes one of a key, a button, a key pad, a direction pad, a touch screen, a scroll wheel, a mini-joystick, a trackball, and a knob [Lutnaes: fig. 1].

As to claim 23, Kaaresoja teaches that the first virtual touch is associated with one of an engine idling, a tennis racquet, a slippery ice [fig. 12].

Kaaresoja does not teach that the virtual touch is associated with meanings between people [par. (0024) lines 5-9].

However, since the Applicants have failed to disclose that specifying the virtual touch being associated with a specific one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem, it would be an obvious matter of design choice to use any one of a handshake, a high-five, a pat on the back, a pulse sensation, a heartbeat sensation, and a pet purring sensation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate any haptic sensation to the virtual touch, including any of the claimed haptic feedbacks, since any choice of feedback would provide the predictable result of delivering haptic feedback to the device user.

#### **(10) Response to Argument**

Based on the Appellant's arguments provided on pages 9-11 of the Appeal Brief, it appears that the Appellant's main argument is that the combination of the cited references does not teach requesting to initiate a contact with different user-interface members when different virtual touches are received [pg 10 3<sup>rd</sup> full paragraph lines 1-2, pg 11 1<sup>st</sup> full paragraph the last four lines and pg 11 2<sup>nd</sup> full paragraph the last four lines]. The Appellant's above main argument appears to be related to the claim limitation, "outputting, at the first communication device, a request to initiate a contact with the first user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and a second request to initiate a contact with the second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received" of claims 1 and 10 and the limitation of claim 19 which is substantially similar to the above claim limitation. However, Examiner respectfully points out that the claim limitation does not disclose outputting a request to initiate a contact with **only** (emphasis added) the first user-interface member when the first virtual touch is received and a second request to initiate a contact with **only** (emphasis added) the second user-interface member when the second virtual touch is received. Examiner respectfully submits that if the combination of the cited references teaches outputting, at the first communication device, a request to initiate a contact with **the first user-interface member and the second user-interface member** when

the first virtual touch is received and a second request to initiate a contact with **the first user-interface member and the second user-interface member** when the second virtual touch is received, then the combination of the cited references teaches the above claim limitation. Kaaresoja teaches a mobile phone comprising a display and a user-interface member. The display of the mobile phone of Kaaresoja is modified to output a request to initiate a contact with the user-interface member when the first virtual touch or the second virtual touch is received, based on the Examiner's Official Notice. Kaaresoja as modified above does not teach a second user-interface member. Lutnaes teaches the concept of including two user-interface members in a mobile phone. Thus, Kaaresoja as modified by Lutnaes teaches outputting a request to initiate a contact with any of the two user-interface members when the first virtual touch or the second virtual touch is received. Accordingly, Kaaresoja as modified above does teach outputting, at the first communication device, a request to initiate a contact with **the first user-interface member and the second user-interface member** when the first virtual touch is received and a second request to initiate a contact with **the first user-interface member and the second user-interface member** when the second virtual touch is received and thus teaches the claim limitation.

Regarding the rejection of claims 5-9, 13-16, and 24-30, it appears that the Appellant's argument is regarding the claim limitation, "the virtual touch indicator indicates a particular one of the plurality of user-interface members to be contacted by an operator of the first communication device to receive the virtual touch" of claim 5. The Appellant asserts that the previous rejection relies on the Examiner's Official Notice to address the above claim limitation and the Examiner's Official Notice is a clear error because the Examiner has failed to provide

any documentary evidence for the Examiner's Official Notice [pg 13]. Examiner respectfully disagrees. First, MPEP 2144.03 Section C states, "To adequately traverse such a finding, an applicant must **specifically point out** the supposed errors in the examiner's action, **which would include** stating why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well known in the art.". However, Examiner respectfully submits that the Appellant has neither pointed out the error **specifically** nor stated why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge. Thus, Examiner respectfully submits that the Appellant has failed to traverse the Official Notice adequately. Second, regarding the Appellant's assertion, "... the Examiner has failed to support the Official Notice with documentary evidence", Examiner respectfully submits that the Official Notice for the above claim limitation is disclosed in the Final Rejection for the first time. Thus, there was no reason for the Examiner to provide the documentary evidence. Third, the Examiner provides the following reference to support the Examiner's Official Notice.

U.S. Patent No. 6,708,152 by Kivimaki

As shown on figure 5(b), when a text message is received at a mobile phone, the display of the mobile phone displays the texts "ACCESS" and "EXIT" to indicate a key pad of the mobile phone to be contacted by an operation of the mobile phone. Since the mobile phone includes a plurality of different user interface members such as a display, a power button, a microphone, and the key pad and the texts indicate the key pad to be contacted, Kivimaki clearly supports the Examiner's Official Notice. Examiner respectfully points out that the claim discloses neither how in detail the indication is nor what the user-interface members are and thus allow the Examiner to make a broad interpretation regarding the claimed virtual touch indicator and the user-interface members.

In a summary, it appears that all of the Appellant's argument is based on the Appellant's narrow interpretation of the claim language based on the subject matter in the specification of the instant Application. However, Examiner respectfully submits that such subject matter is not disclosed in the claims.

**(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/Seokyun Moon/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2629

Conferees:

/Sumati Lefkowitz/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629